No. 162 APRIL 1982

Spearhead

35p

In cricket, as in politics...

THE ESTABLISHMENT CRAWLS TO THE 'THIRD WORLD'

SPEARHEAD comments on the South African affair

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Mugging facts

By releasing figures last month which revealed that more than twice as many muggings in the London area are committed by Blacks as by Whites, the Metropolitan Police was telling the British public nothing that the majority of its members did not already know.

The actual figures showed that last year there were 18,763 cases of robbery and violent theft, including muggings, reported to the police in Greater London. This represented a staggering increase of 34 per-cent over the previous year.

Of these cases, 10,399 were reported by their victims to involve Coloured attackers, 4,967 Whites and 704 mixed gangs, while in 2,693 cases the culprits were unidentified.

These figures of course cover London as a whole, where Whites overall still heavily outnumber Blacks in the population, despite the fact that the latter form an increasing proportion year by year.

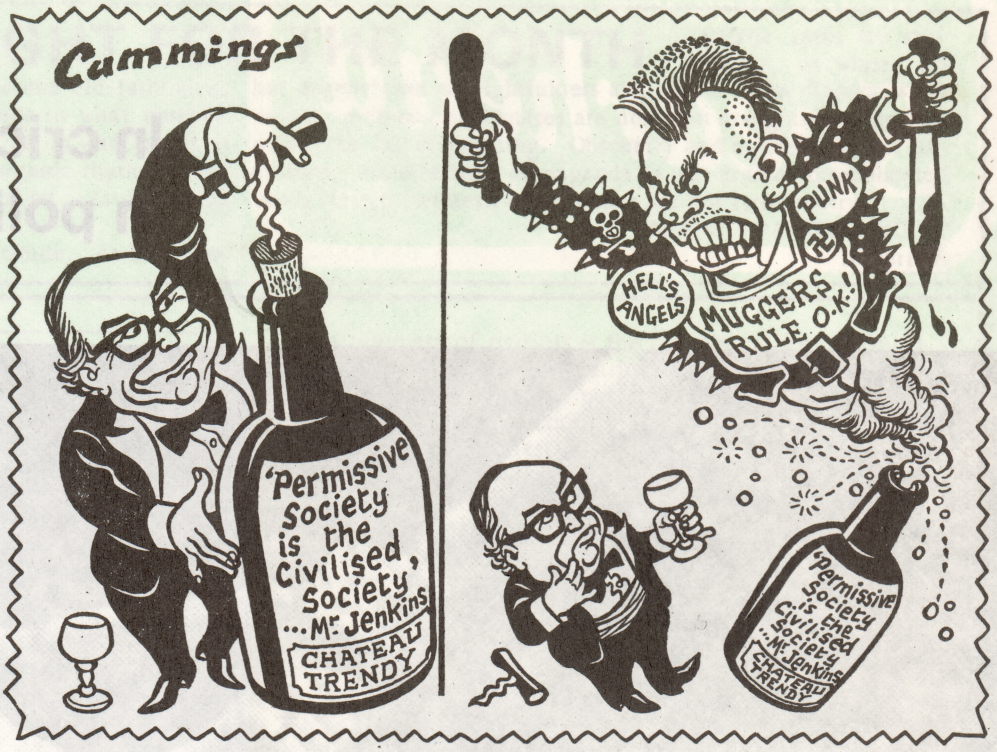
When figures for specific districts are examined, the picture is even more revealing. In Lambeth Blacks committed 79.7 per-cent of the reported offences, in Hackney 75.7 per-cent, in Lewisham and Bromley 65.4 per-cent (despite a comparatively small Black population in the latter borough), in Southwark 57.6 per-cent, in Haringey and Enfield 65.8 per-cent and in Wandsworth 62.7 per-cent.

In all these areas Blacks form a larger part of the population than in London as a whole. In none of them, however, are Blacks yet in anything like a majority. If we accept that most of the criminals concerned are young and we estimate Blacks as representing about 20 per-cent of the population of young people in the Greater London area, we can deduce from these figures that a young Black is more than 10 times more likely to engage in violent robbery of the person than a young White.

A sobering thought but, as we indicated earlier, not exactly a surprising one. Despite the frantic efforts of the mass media to conceal the true facts concerning responsibility for muggings – of which we print an example on this page – these have been known for a long time to the millions of people who live in the great conurbations of London, the Midlands and the North of England, as well of course as Bristol and many other cities and towns.

What is of tremendous significance is that now at last the heads of the largest police force in the country have decided to come clean and acknowledge the truth publicly.

A short while ago this would have been quite out of the question. Police officers at very senior level are political appointees, chosen less for their ability and qual-



A picture contradicted by the facts. In this cartoon published by the *Sunday Express*, the figure on the right is supposed to represent a typical 'mugger'. Note that he is White. Yet the statistics recently released by the Metropolitan Police show that the vast majority of muggers are Black. This distortion is characteristic of the way in which the mass media try to deceive the British people.

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ifications than for their credentials as reliable servants of the Establishment who can be depended upon to acquiesce in what is sometimes euphemistically called 'public policy', i.e. the implementation of those political and social programmes bearing the stamp of approval of the 'liberal consensus'. Foremost among these where the police are concerned is the promotion of multi-racialism.

It is a popular belief among leftists in Britain that the police are, to quote the words of one, "riddled with racists". This belief is propably very largely true, and only reflects the fact that policemen, as that section of the populace which has to deal with the brutal realities of crime as does no other, and which cannot be sidetracked away from these realities by glib media propaganda, are unable to avoid coming to terms with the relationship between crime and Blacks. If any one of them did for one week he would be totally incapable of properly doing his job – unless his beat happened to be in the Shetland Islands or some such locality.

For many years a dichotomy has existed within Britain's police forces between the top hierarchy, which is committed in principle to uphold and implement the multi-racial society, and the middle and lower ranks who are obliged to grapple daily with its consequences and, as was the case in the fearsome riots of last Summer, sometimes to do so at the risk of their lives. It was inevitable that at some point this dichotomy would produce tensions which would erupt. The only possible consequence would then be that the police hierarchy would be forced into action which was at variance with all its previous public postures on the question of multi-racialism and which would bring it into increasing conflict with its political masters. The release by the London police of mugging statistics is just such an action.

It is reported that this release took place with the consent and approval of the Home Secretary. If so, this can only be because the latter was faced with no other choice. The pressures against the police chiefs from those below them in the force proved greater than those above them from the political Establishment. Even the Home Secretary eventually had to yield -- particularly as he is at the moment under great pressure within his own party to demonstrate more toughness over the mugging epidemic than he has shown hitherto.

Let us not get this development out of perspective. We are not yet at the stage at which Britain's police chiefs are ready to condemn publicly the multi-racial society and campaign against it – that stage is still some considerable way off.

But the admission as to the disproportionate role played by Blacks in certain types of escalating crime is a vastly significant step in that direction. Once certain facts have come out, it is only a matter of time before we have to face the consequences of those facts. For two decades the lid of the kettle has been kept down where Black crime is concerned. Now the kettle has boiled over to such an extent that the lid has blown off. The multi-racial dream will never be the same again.

Humbug from Lords

A group of English cricketers has gone to South Africa to engage in a series of matches in that country. For this they have met with widespread public ostracism, particularly from politicians and media, and the cricketing authorities have announced that there will be a three-year ban on the eligibility of any of them to be picked for the England XI.

This is because they have acted in violation of the Gleneagles Agreement, a curious treaty signed by the cricket bosses of this country whereby the signatories are pledged to abjure all sporting contacts with South Africa on the grounds of opposition to 'Apartheid'.

This magazine's attitude to 'Apartheid' will be known to our readers. We consider that system to represent the only practical means whereby the White people whose brains and enterprise have built South Africa can ensure their survival and prevent the country from falling into chaos – a fact well borne out by the experience of every other country in Africa where White leadership has been withdrawn.

But we will leave aside that issue here. What is perfectly plain is that the main consideration behind the preparedness of many of England's cricket legislators to adhere to the Gleneagles Agreement and thereby to take draconian action against the players who have gone to South Africa is a purely business one. The Coloured nations which form part of the international cricketing fraternity have threatened that they will boycott English cricket if our legislators do otherwise. This, if it should happen, will have undoubtedly harmful consequences for the financial welfare of the game in this country, as many Coloured cricketers – whatever we may think of the aptitudes of their races in other fields – are excellent performers at the game and are instrumental in drawing crowds.

In its efforts to put pressure on the rebel players to reconsider their decision to go to South Africa, the cricket establishment has urged them to bear this fact very much in mind. By risking a boycott by the Coloured nations of the English game, those players, so it is said, are putting at jeopardy the livelihoods of many of their fellow professional cricketers at home, who will suffer from the financial consequences of such a boycott.

So indeed they may be, but in all this the vital point seems to have been missed. The **only** reason for such a state of affairs is that the cricketing establishments of the other White cricketing countries – mainly England, Australia and New Zealand – have spinelessly capitulated to the blackmail of their Coloured counterparts.

Despite the excellence of many Black and Brown cricketers, the White cricketing powers still have the strongest cards in their hands if they had the courage to play them. England, Australia, New Zealand and White South Africa still represent a much greater aggregate of cricketing strength than the main Coloured participants in the game, namely the West Indies, India and Pakistan. The proper thing for them to have done when the latter began their blackmailing attempts was to close ranks and inform the blackmailers that they were not going to be intimidated and that if those doing the blackmailing chose to go ahead with their threats that would be a loss to the game and consequently a pity, but that the loss would more heavily hit the finances of the Coloured cricketing nations than those of the White ones.

In that case the cricket bosses of the Third World and the political bosses who stand behind them would be confronted with the choice either of behaving sensibly or of risking the ruination of their game.

To their eternal shame, the White cricket czars have preferred not to call the bluff of the blackmailer but instead to pay his price. This is why cricket worldwide is in such a dreadful mess and why the livelihoods of native-born cricketers in this country are being put at risk.

For the bosses of Lords to try and transfer the blame for this onto the shoulders of those players who have gone to South Africa is the most contemptible humbug.

Double-talk

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was in 'Zimbabwe' (formerly Rhodesia) recently just at the time when Prime Minister Mugabe was accusing his chief political rival, Joshua Nkomo, of plotting a coup against him. Asked by a television interviewer what he thought of the affair, Lord Carrington replied: "It's not really our business."

Now that is really rich! Ever since the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Ian Smith's Government in 1965, the affairs of Rhodesia have been the constant preoccupation of Britain's Foreign Office. That Foreign Office involved itself in Rhodesian politics through all the stages of the dismantlement of White rule. Now it is all "not our business." It's a strange world!

Political action: a strategy of realism

by ROBERT GREGORY

THE RECENT STATEMENT in *Spearhead* (No. 160) that a considerable amount of time has been given to forward planning in relation to party development and activities for 1982 should be encouraging to all Nationalists who favour a coherent political strategy.

It is not enough for British Nationalists to simply respond to events over which they have no control, nor should they allow enthusiasm to blind them to what is realistic and practicable and engage in activities for which they do not have sufficient resources. There can be little doubt that in the past, for perhaps the best possible reasons, some Nationalist involvement in Elections has been out of all proportion to both resources and capabilities and that restricted electoral activity in the correct and realistic course for the immediate future.

Within the existing British political system under which Nationalists have to operate it is perfectly true that what is seen as important is the acquisition of **votes** by a political party at an election. This fact is even more true for any party or group trying to break into and in some way alter that political system. While it may therefore be highly desirable for British Nationalists to participate fully in all manner of elections, as they have done in the past, given the present state of British Nationalism could such participation be other than disastrous?

DIVISION RULES OUT BIG ELECTION CHALLENGE

The existing divisions within the ranks of British Nationalism, while undoubtedly giving comfort to our enemies, makes a realistic political platform with which it is necessary to fight any election virtually impossible to obtain. A succession of meagre votes in a situation where candidates from different Nationalist factions are seen to be competing against each other cannot fail to persuade people that a vote for any such group is in fact a wasted vote. Only when British Nationalism can speak with largely one voice can participation in elections be seen as other than an expensive charade.

During the past twelve months the political environment has been disturbed by the emergence of the Social Democrat Party and its subsequent alliance with the Liberals. This new alignment of the 'soggy' Centre should be seen as the Liberal-Democratic Establishment's response to the severe crisis, economic, social and racial, that exists in Britain. There can be little doubt, however, that with the active connivance of the media the dubious virtues of the SDP-Liberal Alliance and of Roy Jenkins, Shirley Williams and David Steel in particular, will be loudly proclaimed up to the time of the next General Election. Thus it is the liberal-centre that will gain all the advantages of such favourable media coverage which will include an element of support from the fickle British voter.

The next General Election will remain a contest involving the Conservative and Labour Parties but with the extra ingredient of the

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATS
Will win most of the protest votes at next election.

SDP-Liberal Alliance, who could end up holding the balance of power or possibly be on their way to replacing Labour as one of the great parties of the Liberal-Democratic State. It cannot seriously be challenged that the political environment in **electoral** terms favours the Centre and it is simple realism to state that British Nationalism is not likely to gain anything from participation in elections in such circumstances. Economic, social and racial conditions have not yet reached that state where Racial-Nationalism is seen as a viable alternative. Participation in elections, while necessary in the longer term, is simply a waste of precious resources in a situation where electoral support is not likely to be forthcoming and where investment of effort in other areas is likely to bring greater short-term benefits.

There is a very strong case for the view that the major activities undertaken by Nationalists should, in the immediate future, be locally orientated and designed to 'spread the word' over the area covered by each individual Branch or Group. Local affairs should be seriously taken up by each Branch, which should produce its own response to local issues and events through leaflets with the minimum of delay in order that they have the maximum impact. Such leaflets are not required in large numbers, five hundred local leaflets produced by duplicator and distributed immediately would have far greater impact than five thousand leaflets professionally produced on a national issue which take weeks to distribute.

POSTERS

Where suitable duplicating facilities are available, it should also be possible to produce locally related posters which could then be placed in 'strategic' positions. Branch members should also attend meetings held by the Marxist Left and their allies and also the meetings of groups such as the CND and those addressed by local MP's, and in all cases should forcefully put over the views of British Nationalism. Such action by members of branches can let the wider public know, through press coverage, that an effective British Nationalist Group actually exists and is involved in what is happening in the local area. This type of activity, together with the sale of the party's newspaper, *New Frontier,* is the most effective way of putting over the Nationalist point of view to the largest possible number of people in a particular area and winning support. Locally orientated activities represent a practical course which should not lead to unrealistic expectations and the bitter disillusion and frustration that follows the collapse of such false hopes.

CO-OPERATION

Local activities should not be considered to be the preserve of just one of the present Nationalist factions but where possible co-operation should be developed between the local units of different factions and has in fact already been achieved in some areas. While certain Nationalist factions seem determined to resist any form of unity and appear to have developed the practice of issuing *diktats* to their members in order to keep them in line, this does not mean that **all** other factions are unwilling to co-operate at local level and work together on specific activities. Such co-operation between the more realistic and sensible elements of British Nationalism can be nothing other than a step forward in the cause of a greater unity. That co-operation between Nationalist factions will also have practical advantages — vital owing to limited resources — will be denied only by wreckers opposed to all forms of an active and resurgent British Nationalism.

After an unhappy period of dissension and division, British Nationalism not only requires a considerable degree of unity but also to develop a political strategy that is related to practicalities rather than to wild hopes and impossible dreams. Electoral involvement, except for restricted participation in local government elections, should be avoided in the immediate future and greater emphasis should be placed on local activities by each Branch and Group with the design of getting British Nationalist propaganda over to the maximum number of people in each local area. A political strategy that involves increased local activities, including the dissemination of propaganda at local level, should not be seen as intentionally undermining the importance of national activities but rather as an admission that resources are finite and that it is simply commonsense to use them in the most worthwhile and economical way. While in the medium and long-term an emphasis on national activities and electoral participation may well be the correct course it is certainly not a sign of weakness but of a healthy realism to acknowledge that in the present circumstances of British Nationalism such action is not likely to achieve success or bring a just return for the effort and resources expended.

FIRM BASE

The immediate task is to build a firm base in as many areas as possible with a well defined political strategy of local activities that makes the best possible use of resources, both material and human, and can later be adapted to suit larger campaigns of **national** activities. It is after the achievement of a considerable degree of unity within the presently divided ranks of British Nationalism that the unified element will be able to develop a proper national strategy related to the ongoing political, economic, social and racial circumstances.

The inherent contradictions and instability of Liberal-Democratic Britain cannot do other than cause conditions to deteriorate much further, and thus the quest for unity and the pursuit of the right political strategy **now** is vital as a bridge to the opportunities and challenges of the future.

The ANATOMY of PATRIOTISM

PATRIOTISM has across the ages provided a popular theme for analysis by writers, both major and minor. It has also been the subject of much distortion and caricature. Very much in fashion in Queen Victoria's day, it became a popular feature of the music hall of that time, and as such inevitably was reduced on occasions to the level of the burlesque. At this level, it has been eagerly seized upon by its enemies in modern times, who are many, and reincarnated by means of the TV screen with the deliberate intention of portraying it in the most ludicrous light.

When Dr. Samuel Johnson made his famous assertion that patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel, he meant nothing

JOHN TYNDALL comments on a recent newspaper enquiry

more than that, in an age such as his own when patriotism was almost universally approved, many a rascally act was liable to be defended on the grounds that it was committed from patriotic motives. Predictably, the modern denigrators of patriotism have twisted the Doctor's words so as to equate that sentiment with scoundrelism *per se.*

FALSE PERSPECTIVE

When a newspaper such as *The Sunday Telegraph* announces, as it did recently, that it is going to devote considerable space to a two-part enquiry as to how the British of today view the question of patriotism and how patriotic in fact they are, one needed little powers of prediction to sense that the purpose of the feature would be to portray patriotism in a false perspective, and that among the subjects chosen to be interviewed on the matter none would present a properly articulated explanation of what patriotism was or why one should be patriotic.

So it turned out. The enquiry, conducted by Graham Turner, devoted the first part of its study to the publishing of a series of quotes on patriotism from a selection of well established persons in the worlds of business, journalism, academy, the stage, the military and the church.

Asking the well established in Britain today about patriotism is rather like asking the well established in Soviet Russia what they think of free enterprise or democracy. The answer that you receive will be one either of outright condemnation or total parody. Parody, whether intentional or not, was the underlying impression given in most of the answers featured in the article. While most of those interviewed conceded some virtue in patriotism, they took care to avoid giving anything but the most fatuous reasons for being a patriot.

One such interviewee was Mr. Tony Quinton, president of Trinity College, Oxford, and 'a philosopher'. One of the things that Mr. Quinton liked about Britain, he said, was "carefully thought out inaction". Explaining what he meant by this, he contrasted it with "over-excited action" which was the product of the excessive optimism of certain foreigners.

Military victories, said Mr. Quinton, were not all that interesting to us; what we rather liked was a thumping defeat from which we retired in reasonably good order, such as Dunkirk. No doubt Mr. Quinton was being deliberately facetious when he said this, but in his words was betrayed the reality that he did not really think patriotism was a thing to be taken seriously.

What did Britain's former Empire mean to Mr. Quinton? Again more facetiousness. All it had done, he said, was provide jobs in hot climates for a small group of people and a lot of unpleasantly dangerous activities for the general populace, unemployed farm labourers and the like, who had trundled off to Aboukir Bay or wherever.

Those who have bothered to read their history will know that the two battles of Aboukir Bay in which French forces were defeated by Lord Nelson in 1798 and Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1801 were crucial in diminishing French military and naval strength which might subsequently have been used in an invasion of Britain, as well as denting the legend of invincibility that had hitherto surrounded Napoleon's campaigns. All Mr. Quinton seems to see in this, however, is that it was "unpleasantly dangerous" for certain British servicemen who might otherwise have been in some country poorhouse.

As for jobs for "a small group of people", surely this is taking the art of understatement a little too far. Imperialism provided the means whereby people of British stock became the dominant race throughout North America, Australasia and Africa, exploiting the immense resources of those continents for the benefit of hundreds of millions. Today about 100 million people of British race live in lands that at one time belonged to the British Empire and almost certainly would never have been developed to the same extent had they not belonged to the British Empire. Rather more jobs here than for "a small group of people".

INTERNATIONALIST

Next to be invited to comment on Britain and patriotism was a General, Sir John Hackett. Exactly why Sir John Hackett is a matter of speculation. Any one of a dozen or twenty other military, naval or air force figures would have done. Why not

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Douglas Bader, for instance? Or Generals Kitson or Walker? Hackett happens to be a committed internationalist and liberal, and one therefore whose view of patriotism is likely to be somewhat coloured. But of course that may well have been the purpose of his selection for comment.

Sir John liked Britain because – well, um, er – because it was "far more compassionate than it had ever been" and because people were "still eccentric and lively". Patriotism wasn't a word he'd use, the article went on, but the General was devoted to certain views: fairness, good humour, a degree of idleness, respect for privacy – these were more exemplified in Britain than any country he knew. Expanding on the privacy theme, he went on to contrast the American tendency for sharing and mowing common lawns to the British one of "not giving a damn" for one's neighbours. Now obviously, like the college president, in the realm of the totally facetious, he continued: "Our eccentricity, idleness and refusal to be dominated by the work ethic will, I think, see us through." In what way see us through was not specified, but presumably the General was thinking – if he was serious at all – that such idleness would leave us more time to cultivate the arts of civilisation. It seems not to have occurred to him that wherever and whenever in the past the civilised arts were maintained by a leisured class it was only – and could only have been – on the basis of other classes in society maintaining a high level of industry and producing great national wealth. Of course philosophers over the centuries have argued at what point 'civilisation' becomes decadence. Perhaps it is the point at which what we normally understand as 'civilisation' becomes an end in itself, instead of merely an agreeable backcloth to man's quest for expansion and achievement. In that case, what Sir John might more truthfully have said was that eccentricity and idleness would "see us through" the difficult phase of adjustment to a state of permanent national decadence. However, it is time to leave this superannuated brasshat blabbering his inanities, for quite clearly he has nothing sensible to contribute on the subject of patriotism.

Actress Joanna Lumley was the next to contribute to the debate. Sometimes, she said, she did not like being British but most of the time she did. The first case of the latter that occurred to her was when she had been a judge at an international film festival and found nearly all her fellow judges to be over-partial in favour of their own nations' films, whereas she felt herself to be completely dispassionate. Well, perhaps that's a good mark for Britain if you think that unbiased judgement at international film festivals is the most important thing in the world. Nationalist bias, on the other hand, while it might be something of an irritant on such occasions, can have many advantages in other areas of life which some may deem more important, such as trade, international politics and survival in wartime. Perhaps the lady had not thought of these, or perhaps like the other two 'experts' she was just being facetious.

CONGENIAL TO LEFTISTS

The Sunday Telegraph's next subject was a committed leftist, a Cambridge history professor by name Stedman Jones. After going through the familiar tirade of condemnation of just about all the institutions and concepts identified with patriotism by the British people, he ended up saying that he wouldn't have wanted to have been born, or to live, anywhere else than in this country. Probably the *Telegraph's* Mr. Turner thought that a profound point had been made here, but of course the only fact that had been established was the not altogether remarkable one that contemporary Britain provided a most congenial environment for someone with a left-wing picture of the world. Should that be a cause for us to hang the flags out with pride? I would think probably not.

Mr. Stedman Jones said that he had spent a year in Germany and found that, despite their economic efficiency, the West Germans seemed both unhappy and unsure of their identity, whereas we in Britain had "a very secure sense of our identity". Mr. Stedman Jones was in no doubt about what was the cause of the Germans' problem. They had to live with the fact that their parents had accepted Hitler and been happy with him. That made them – the contemporary Germans, that is – profoundly unhappy. Just think – Herr and Frau Schumacher, just as they are about to celebrate Herr Schumacher's productivity bonus, suddenly remember the concentration camps of the Third Reich and lapse into gloom! But perhaps Mr. Stedman Jones is wrong. Perhaps the precise reason why the Germans today are so unhappy is that they do **not** now have a Hitler leading them and giving them a sense of their identity, as undoubtedly *Der Fuhrer* did. And supposing that Mr. Stedman Jones' picture of the unhappiness of the Germans and the relative happiness of the British is a true one, does that necessarily reflect credit upon the latter? It may simply mean that the Germans are more seriously preoccupied by the fortunes of their country than we are and therefore by that definition more patriotic. It may be that, while we distract ourselves from the loss of our national greatness by a lot of silliness, frivolity and self-deception, they are profoundly concerned at the fact that their country is cut into two, with half of it occupied by the Soviets, and that while quite prosperous economically they are neither the great world power that they were prior to 1945 nor the world's cultural leader, as they were in so many fields in former times. Perhaps the trashiness of modern Western Civilisation that is one of the products of the almost universal onmarch of 'liberalism' much more deeply upsets the Germans than it does ourselves. And perhaps while the British and the Germans are today equally lacking in a true national identity, the latter realise it and care about it while the former do not.

IDIOCY

It is perhaps not too much to be wondered at, given the climate of the times, that the most idiotic testimony in the whole survey came from a representative of the cloth. The Bishop of Lewes was selected for this role and he performed well up to expectations. He was, so *The Sunday Telegraph* said, "thrilled to be British" because it was the meeting place of every heritage and culture, thrilled to know that, being so, God had given us the enormous privilege of doing things for the underdeveloped world. Keeping up the same standard, the Bishop said that among our most precious gifts was "a marvellous sense of the ridiculous" and our ability to say: "All will be well, even when we are making fools of ourselves."

The Bishop confessed to being worried about the triumphal moments in British history, such as the deeds of Drake and the victories of Marlborough and Wellington, for the pride that came of such exploits might go the wrong way. Yes, reader, you've guessed what's coming next – It might, His Grace said, turn into racialism! If, on the other hand, the confidence born of this pride could make us open up to the new people in our country and give them hospitality and a welcome, then it would be wonderful!

Now in full flow, the Bishop concluded that in Britain's powerless position in the world there is "the whole aspect of the gospel"; our strength is going to be made perfect in weakness. Because of the gifts God has given us, we're no longer

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THE ANATOMY OF PATRIOTISM

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going to be distributors of these things "because of our power but because of our integrity, because of our vision, because of our compassion and because of our laughter."

This was just too much even for interviewer Turner, who concluded his report of the sermon with the words "Amen, Bishop, amen."

A good deal nearer the heart of the matter was an 86-year-old widow, Mrs. Freda Holroyd. Mrs. Holroyd became proud to be British when nursing wounded servicemen in 1914-18 and observing their magnificent stoicism and cheerfulness, sometimes in dreadful adversity. Then, pointing across to the Wantage Downs, she said: "Look at that! That's what I fought my wars for."

After the claptrap that had gone before, this was refreshing to read. Not for this old lady the ideological abstractions of marxist dons or dotty clerics, or the gibberings of philosophers and retired generals trying to be poor man's comedians, just a simple affirmation of love for land and people. What a merciful release that Mrs. Holroyd did not claim that the wars were fought for "freedom", "democracy", "humanity", "the rights of man", but stated that, so far as she was concerned, they were fought for the soil on which she stood, the territory of her race. Well said, Mrs. Holroyd! You put these self-styled sophisticates to shame.

Quoting the war wounded of 1914-18, Mrs. Holroyd said: "We British will come through in the end." Yes, we must of course believe that we will, otherwise all is lost. But perhaps here the dear lady might have added just a little more. She might have said that we will come through in the end – if we have the courage to change certain of our ways and to fight the forces within us which contrive to prevent us "coming through". This faith that fortune will smile upon the British at the eleventh hour and deliver our nation from extinction just in answer to our prayers and in reward for our righteousness – which seems to be what is implied in the beliefs of Mrs. Holroyd – is characteristic of very nice and decent Britons of the type to which she obviously belongs. One fears that these nice and decent people will still be there with their faith and their prayers when Britain has been totally obliterated, still trusting that we will "come through" but of course still desisting from any type of action which might have averted catastrophe.

Doubtless a lady of 86 who has served her country well has "done her bit" and cannot be expected to do more. The trouble is that the "We'll come through" philosophy is infectious and can spread to others still young enough and active enough to do something if they could be imbued with the necessary sense of urgency. Could it be the case that the cause of patriotism could suffer by some people being **too** patriotic – by which I mean inclined to view their country through such rose tinted spectacles that they fail to see what is wrong with it and when it is in drastic need of reform? Perhaps along with patriotism we need a little national cynicism, that is to say a refusal to be lulled into comfortable sleep by some of the more outdated patriotic myths.

DANGEROUS MYTHS

There are two particularly dangerous myths of this kind. One is that Britain's past success and greatness were due in some way to the imagined superiority of her national institutions and political ethics, and that she will survive all her tribulations as long as these institutions and ethics remain intact. The true fact is that Britain prospered because, up till comparatively recently in history, she was favoured with an exceptionally good racial inheritance, and that, allied to this inheritance, she was fortunate in her possession of certain geo-political advantages which gave her a head start in industrialisation and colonisation of the New World.

For centuries Britain enriched her genetic pool by absorbing the best racial stocks from North Western Europe, be these Teutonic, Scandinavian or Celt, and achieving through them a blend of intelligence, physique, ingenuity, energy and venturesomeness the equal of any nation in the world. Then, by access to empire, these stocks were able to spread and to multiply in a way that would have been impossible in the confined spaces of the British Isles, also to control immense natural resources that were able to compliment the manufacturing capacity of the United Kingdom in providing further nourishment for the expansion of the British race.

As long as such favoured conditions existed, the British were for a long time able to thrive despite having political institutions that at best were inefficient and at worst thoroughly corrupt. In time, however, the worthlessness of these institutions and the muddle-headedness of our political ethics caught up on us and led to the disastrous atrophy of empire and race that we have seen in the last three or four decades of the present century.

This is where we come to the other dangerous patriotic myth: the myth that the British people today are universally of the same high calibre in character, intelligence and spirit that they were at around the time of World War I, and that, by virtue of these inbred national qualities – the qualities that so struck Mrs. Holroyd when she observed the wounded British servicemen of that time – we shall always pull through in the end.

LOWERING OF POPULATION QUALITY

Any realistic appraisal of the position of Britain today, and of what is necessary to bring about Britain's national recovery, must proceed from the recognition, first that our population quality is not what it was at the turn of the century – having been considerably lowered by large-scale immigration of alien stocks and by the prolific breeding of the least fit amongst us, and having furthermore been morally poisoned over a long period by the corruptive influences of modern media and 'education'; second, that there can be no possibility of any reversal of this population decline except by political methods of a revolutionary nature which would be in jarring conflict with much of the popular mythology which helps to form the basis of traditional 'patriotism' in this country.

Perhaps one of the most interesting, though not necessarily most admirable, replies given in *The Sunday Telegraph* survey came from a businessman, Chris Hogg, the chairman of Courtaulds. To the question: did he feel particularly patriotic? the answer was: No. "I am not," he said, "strongly pro-monarchy, pro-public school, pro- the way England does things at all . . . In fact I don't go for anything distinctively English except the countryside. That's where I feel patriotic, but it's a solitary feeling of patriotism."

What Mr. Hogg liked, he made clear, was being part of a winning team, and to underline his point he recalled his differing emotions when he had played in successful and unsuccessful rugby XVs at school. He might be able to be patriotic today, he indicated, if he were Japanese. He could

Contd. on next page

only be a British patriot, on the other hand, if he were able to see that there were a sufficient number of people in this country "hell bent on changing things."

One can understand Mr. Hogg's feelings but one cannot admire them, for they are essentially those of the fair-weather patriot. Don't we all like to be on the winning side – at least those of us who do not suffer from the kind of national masochism of the kinky Bishop of Lewes? Would we all not find it so much easier to be patriotic in an age when the star of our nation was on the ascendant? What Mr. Hogg is in effect saying is: "Let other people provide me with a flag worth waving and then I will wave it. Let there be, through the efforts of folk from among which for the moment I wish to be excluded, a national renaissance that brings prosperity, prestige and success to Britain, and I will then be only too happy to rejoice in it."

For this attitude I can only have a contempt that is little less than I have for those who declare themselves the avowed enemies of patriotism – a contempt heightened by the fact that the holder of such an attitude belongs to a favoured and influential section of society, to which the nation is entitled to look for leadership in troubled times. But Mr. Hogg and those like him are just not prepared to lead. That vocation they prefer to leave to others, with the hint that if those others get rolling a bandwaggon that looks as if it is going somewhere Mr. Hogg and his friends might condescend to jump on it.

DENSE FOG

So where does Mr. Turner leave us in his survey of patriotism in Britain in the 1980s? He leaves us in a position that I might best liken to the middle of Hampton Court Maze in a dense fog. In only one of the people he has interviewed is there the glimmer of an understanding as to what patriotism is really about. From the rest there comes a variety of opinions which would be truly depressing if one believed that they were representative of the country. But how representative are they? They are simply the choice subjects of a newspaper that is thoroughly committed to the internationalist cause and therefore hardly to be expected to portray patriotism in an accurate or attractive light. The survey is glaringly incomplete in the fact that it omits to include the views of one single articulate champion of the patriotic viewpoint in journalism or politics. Let me therefore, in concluding this article, correct that omission by offering my own contribution to the subject by explaining what patriotism means to me and, I think, to those many who fight for that ideal within the ranks of Britain's various patriotic political groups.

In view of what has gone before, I ought to begin by stating what patriotism is **not**. It is **not** to be equated with a love of one's own countryside, whatever may be the view of Mr. Hogg. Britain has some magnificent scenery in certain areas, and no-one is more fond of that scenery that I. But I am equally fond of the scenery in certain parts of Italy, Germany and Switzerland. That does not make me an Italian, German or Swiss patriot. Nor do I feel any the less a British patriot when I am in parts of Britain where the scenery is less than loveable.

Love and admiration for certain institutions or ideas traditionally associated with one's country is **not** patriotism, whatever other sentiment it may be. One can **hate** one's country's political and social system and a great many of its other institutions and still be a patriot. One can be thoroughly attached to such a system and institutions and be no patriot.

National pride **is** a vital ingredient of patriotism – in my

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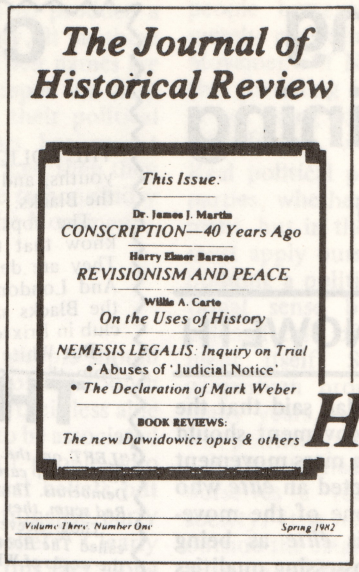

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Recruiting and retaining the *élite*

by PAUL CHYNOWETH

IN FEBRUARY John Tyndall said that the future of the Nationalist Movement should be based on the creation of a mass movement out of which could be selected an *élite* who would provide the backbone of the movement and he defined this *élite* as being comprised of individuals possessing qualities of character, intellect and commitment to the Racial Nationalist ideology. He submitted that only this *élite* should be given control of the reins of power and that the movement should therefore be organised on non-democratic lines.

In principle this argument is sound as far as it goes, but in practice Nationalism has unfortunately failed to attract anything like sufficient numbers of people who could in any way be described as an *élite*. Indeed those people of ability who have been recruited have all too often risen dramatically to prominence only to vanish shortly afterwards as quickly as they had at first appeared. A change to a less democratic internal structuring of the Nationalist Movement would not by itself prevent the departure of such people, as they have usually left as a result of a personal decision to do so and rarely because the majority of ordinary members have voted against them in internal elections.

Given the fact that the Nationalist intake consists of such a small quantity of *élite* material and that the few *élites* who are recruited are soon gone, John Tyndall's allegory of excavating earth and stone in order to find gold would by itself seem to be inadequate. The gold digger who forever chooses the wrong earth and stone in which to dig is hardly likely to become a rich man.

What is required, it is suggested, is a major attempt to recruit the sort of human material in which *élites* are likely to be found and as far as possible to eliminate those traits within our movement that cause their rapid disappearance.

The standard of intake into a political party is regulated more than any other single factor by the standard of that party's propaganda. In the three years leading up to the recent split in the National Front, with the notable exception of this journal, the standard of Nationalist propaganda was unbelievably low. Indeed *Bulldog* and the *National Front News* 'Nightmare File' became standing jokes even within the ranks of the NF. While the appalling nature of these publications was justified on the grounds that they appealed to "the man in the street" such claims served only to show how out of touch their authors had become with ordinary working people. While the man in the street treated these publications with the contempt they deserved, they did serve to recruit large numbers of semi-literate, political unthinking individuals who have arguably done more damage to the Nationalist cause in this country than any of our so-called enemies could have dreamed of doing. Unhappily the rump of the old National Front continue to produce propaganda on similar lines and the standard of *Bulldog* has undoubtedly deteriorated still further. If a party produces publications fit only for a kindergarten it can only expect followers of the same mentality.

While the standard of propaganda is important in determining the standard of a party's membership, the best propaganda in the world will prove totally ineffective if it is aimed at the wrong audience. It is a political fact of life, unacceptable though it may be, that the vast majority of those people who are likely to comprise an *élite* are to be found in what it is convenient to describe as the Middle Class. That being so, if we are to pursue seriously the object of recruiting an *élite* we must give considerably more of our attention to this section of society than we have hitherto done.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT

This is not to say that we should ignore or exclude other sections of society. On the contrary, our aim should be the creation of a truly National Movement of the British People as a whole. It goes without saying

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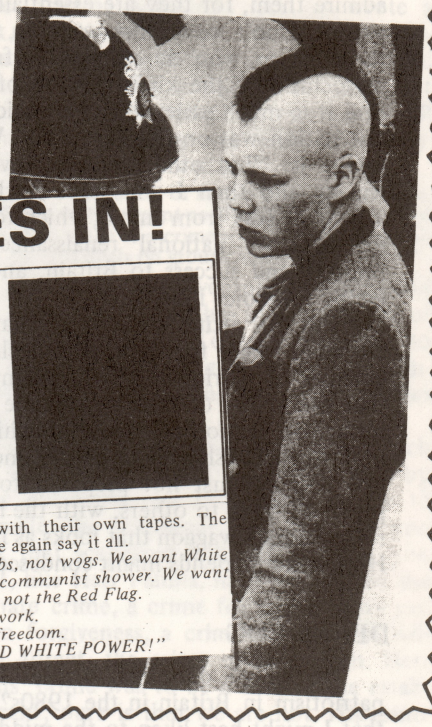
COPS DECLARE WAR ON WHITE YOUTHS

THE POLICE have declared an all-out war on White youths, and at the same time they are grovelling to the Blacks.

The cops are scared of the Blacks because they know that there could be more riots at any time. They are deliberately going easy on Black muggers. And London's top cop David McNee has even given the Blacks sixty thousand pounds to build a youth club in Brixton!

But White youths aren't getting [illegible] from [illegible]



THE BOOT GOES IN!

"LEFT on the scrap-heap, people like us. They don't care. The Tories, or the Social Democrats. They don't give a damn. And the Red scum, they hate us."

These sleeve notes from a new cassette called *The Boot Goes In* say it all. They are the words of White rebels fighting against the ruling System. A System which hates them, a System which wants to destroy them.

But it's not the sleeve notes which make this tape special – it's the music. All of the twenty tracks on the cassette are messages of White Resistance. From the Oi Oi sounds of the **Cockney Rejects** and the **Upstarts**, to the racism of *White Women* by **Sparks**, and the anti-communism of *Red Is A Mean Mean Colour* by **Steve Harley**.

The tape is of course illegal. The Reds and the rich bosses in the music business would never allow a cassette like this to be released on any of their record labels.

But now the White working class are fighting back with their own tapes. The sleeve notes once again say it all.

"We want jobs, not wogs. We want White power, not the communist shower. We want the Union Jack, not the Red Flag.

We demand work.

We demand freedom.

WE DEMAND WHITE POWER!"

BULLDOG: PROPAGANDA FOR MORONS

These examples of propaganda from the old National Front illustrate how NOT to attract the right recruits to a political party. In the piece above, the NF is using crude anti-police slogans likely to appeal to left-wing and criminal elements, as well as the monumentally stupid, and its use of the freak with the mohican haircut as a means of illustration suggests that this is the type of youth of which it is representative. In the bottom piece the language used tells its own story. The illustration has reproduced badly but is intended to be one of a 'bovver boot'. Nationalism needs strong and disciplined young men who will defend it physically against red violence and intimidation. It does not need 'boot boys' of the type to which this appeal is obviously directed, yobbos who are just interested in 'punch-ups' for their own sake. The music on the records of the type being advertised here is the same type of jungle garbage as is put out by the Zionist-controlled 'pop' industry – even if the lyrics are somewhat less objectionable than the slogans of the left.

that British Nationalism does not regard any Briton as better or worse than another merely by virtue of his or her class, upbringing or education. Any selective recruitment programme must be seen simply as a tactical move in the construction of a leadership and organisational structure for the movement as a whole. As John Tyndall reminds us:

> "The elitist approach must never be regarded as an end in itself. The organising of the *élite* must always be seen as a means towards the mobilising of the mass."

It is suggested that the most effective means of building a substantial middle class following lies initially in an extensive recruitment campaign in the Sixth Forms and Universities.

But what of those talented leaders and organisers who serve the Nationalist cause for a short time only before fading once again into obscurity? There is a myth prevalent in Nationalist circles as to the reason for this phenomenon. It is often suggested of such people that "he's gone soft" or "he couldn't stand the pace" or "he was too concerned with his respectable image". The sheer injustice of such comments is quite astounding. Many of these people have put large amounts of both their time and money into the cause. As well as attending activities, they have probably spent many hours planning and organising them. When the Press decide to produce a story on a Nationalist activity, it is these people who are approached. Their names are the ones that appear in the paper and they and they alone must justify their political beliefs to the world. If this has meant making career and social sacrifices, then they have accepted this as part of the responsibility they have shouldered within the Movement.

BURDEN OF OTHERS' IRRESPONSIBILITY

But is it right that these people should also have to bear the burden of the foolish and irresponsible behaviour of their less able colleagues? Should they have to be associated with the criminal activities of people who lay claim to the same political beliefs but whose presence within a Nationalist party makes a mockery of those beliefs? Clearly not, and when one considers this fact along with the failure of the majority of members to appreciate the sacrifices made by their leaders, is there really any wonder that so many of our *élite* have disappeared overnight? If our movement is going to retain the services of leaders who are worthy of Nationalism's high ideals it is only reasonable to expect the movement as a whole to be worthy of those leaders.

The argument for recruiting talented people however goes much further than merely providing leaders for the Nationalist Movement. If Nationalism is ever to become the governing ideology of this country, it is not going to be enough merely to create an effective, well organised political party. Real political power resides not in political parties, whether in opposition or in government, but in the political establishment. We must apply ourselves not only to the task of building a political movement in the conventional sense but must also attempt the colossal task of changing the very establishment itself. Such a task, although of gargantuan proportions and likely to take many years, is surely essential if we are to win political power.

Our immediate aim should be to give ourselves a voice in the higher levels of society. It is no good always speaking from outside the establishment. To influence it we must in effect have a foothold in it. The only way that this would appear to be possible at the present time is by the recruiting of young people who are one day likely to occupy such positions. If each profession, business and institution in the country had a small but vocal group of young Nationalists within it, the credibility of Racial Nationalism could be enhanced a hundredfold and we would indeed have the true beginnings of a patriotic ruling *élite*.

FORGIVING AND FORGETTING

DAVID BALL contrasts the leniency towards Black rioters with the continuing witch-hunt of old Nazis

HARDLY had the fires from last summer's race riots died down in the centres of our cities when we began to hear the first appeals for 'clemency' for those who had taken part in this revolt against civilisation. The apologists for those wretched specimens of humanity claimed that prosecution would serve no purpose except to fan the flames of discontent. We were told that throwing them into jail would not solve any problems and that, after all, in our more 'enlightened' society prison was supposed to be a form of 'correction' and not of vengeance. Solemn commentators glibly said that the rioters had had nothing to lose; no jobs, no prospects, no self respect. Cruel circumstances had driven them to do what they did, and really it was our fault for not giving them the suburban houses and new cars they so richly deserved. We had to learn to forgive and forget.

Now consider the case as recently reported in a national daily newspaper of Herr Friedrich Paulus. When I say "reported", I mean that it received a brief mention, seven lines in all, and was tucked away on one of the inside pages. Herr Paulus, now aged seventy-six, was a former Officer in the Waffen-SS, and the short piece simply noted that he had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for his involvement in the execution of "at least" 160 Poles near Lubin in April 1940. How humane of that Frankfurt court! I'm sure the sentence serves as a very, very useful form of 'correction' and was passed in the spirit of forgiveness we are so often urged to adopt. It was, of course, a

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BLACKS GO LOOTING IN BRIXTON
The 'liberal consciences' that make excuses for them howl for vengeance against former National Socialists.

FORGIVING AND FORGETTING

(Contd. from prev. page)

remarkably squalid piece of vengeance for vengeance's sake. Seventy-six years old – at that age most people are in care, where they can pass the remainder of their days quietly and peacefully, but Herr Paulus has 4 years in a cold and miserable prison cell to look forward to, for a 'crime' he committed nearly 42 years ago.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES

What about his extenuating circumstances? Firstly, remember that what he did in 1940 was not, at the time, a crime, but was only defined as such after the war. Ah, but what he did was a moral crime, we are told, and he should have used his judgement. Now ask yourself what his life expectancy would have been 42 years ago had he refused on moral grounds to take part in that execution. Of course, for a Nazi war 'criminal', this isn't a valid defence. It wasn't in Nuremberg in 1946, and it remains not so today.

I am sure at this point that the reader will consider me to now be taking on the role of apologist for Herr Paulus' role in the massacre (always assuming it did actually occur), but this is not the case. I consider myself to be, on this issue, adopting a realistic attitude in recognising that the second World War was an extremely brutal conflict, with much savagery on both sides, with the only real crime being to be on the losing side. After all, what is the difference between shooting people as ordered and dropping a stick of high explosive bombs on a defenceless city from 15,000 feet, again on orders? They may be different means of killing people, but I am sure that the victims fail to appreciate the difference in morality! Poor Herr Paulus – he is just another victim of the witch-hunt that has gone on worldwide since the end of the last war against former members of the German armed forces. One cannot help but wonder when the first centenarian will be imprisoned for some terrible 'crime' against humanity committed so long ago.

So what does this have to do with the riots of last summer? I use the case of Herr Paulus as an indication that it is not so much the crime but the circumstances under which it was committed that is really important. Following the war, they gave medals to Poles who stood Germans against walls and shot them. The idea of the rioters of last year being given medals is not as far-fetched as it may sound. After all, they now have Sir George Young, the Minister with "special responsibility for race relations", to look after them, and government money is positively pouring into those areas where the Blacks went on the rampage, even though many of these areas have nearly become no-go areas for the police and virtual muggers' paradises.

So who is the Herr Paulus of Britain today? It is only a few weeks since Joe Pearce was jailed on charges of inciting racial hatred. Whatever you may think regarding whether he had deliberately left himself open to this by blatantly flouting the race laws (morally a most laudable thing to do but really a futile gesture serving no practical purpose), you have to admit that the decision to force the prosecution through was followed with at least the zeal of any post-war Nazi witch-hunt. Pearce's case came to court no less than three times before the establishment finally obtained the verdict it had been seeking. Of his first two trials, one was abandoned on a technicality and the other because of a tied verdict from the jury. That the prosecution continued after this tied verdict truly shows that there is one law for a member of the white majority and another totally different one for members of racial minority groups, because shortly before the decision was taken to make Joe Pearce stand trial again, a tied verdict was also returned against several non-whites accused of offences relating to the Bristol riot of 1980. Naturally, further prosecution of these people was immediately abandoned – for the sake of good "community relations". Later that night, the streets of St. Pauls echoed to the sound of merry-making as the rioters celebrated this glorious piece of 'justice' in public houses that had been given extensions to their licences for the evening.

NO PROTEST

What makes this chain of events all the more sinister is that all this has happened without so much as a whimper of protest from the British public. Whilst they sit there reading about Poles being imprisoned for political purposes, they are too blind to realise that it is happening here too. I use the word "blind" deliberately, because as the public watches the one-eyed god pouring its own version of 'doublethink' at it night after night, slowly but surely, a Marxist state is being built here in Britain. Of those who do realise that something, somewhere is wrong, the vast majority just don't want to get involved, because it would mean them interrupting their nice, suburban lives and actually doing something positive for a change. I have a terrible feeling that they will continue not wanting to get involved as we Nationalists are marched, one by one into Britain's jails.

You may consider this to be a rather pessimistic viewpoint, but I am in fact using very recent British history as an example. During the second World War, under defence regulation 18b, many Britons were imprisoned without trial, for no more reason than they were members of a perfectly legal political party, or that they held views which the powers that be did not approve of, and so the opportunity was taken to silence them. One person falling into the latter category was Captain Ramsay, at the time a Conservative MP. He was imprisoned because he had over the years consistently spoken out against the forces of Zionism working inside Britain. After the war he wrote a book, *The Nameless War,* relating his experiences and revealing the sordid tale of political persecution in the middle of a war fought for 'freedom'. What made its publication all the more interesting was what *The Daily Worker* had to say about it:–

> "The publication of such a book, at this time, underlines the urgent need for a law to be passed so as to make it a crime to preach racial hatred or publish libels on groups in the community."

Such laws were eventually passed, and now Joe Pearce languishes in jail, a victim of political censorship. Today's successor to *The Daily Worker, The Morning Star* consistently calls for various Nationalist parties to be banned . . .

Under what circumstances could such bans be imposed? Picture a Britain torn by worse and worse race riots. Someone has to be made the scapegoat, and who do you think that scapegoat will be? You see, you and I, like Herr Paulus, have committed the ultimate crime, a crime for which there can be no forgiveness, a crime our masters will never forget, the crime of patriotism. Herr Paulus' crime was to be a tool of the establishment; ours is that we are not. His crime was that he didn't think; ours is that we do. His crime was not to speak out; ours is that we do. It's a funny old world, isn't it?

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Polish debts

A TAXING PROBLEM FOR THE WEST

by JOHN HELM

IT WAS recently announced that the American Government has agreed to write off some $71.3 million (£38m) Polish debt due to various US bankers. The US has not officially declared Poland to be in default, though this seems to be a tactical move to prevent panic and offset the collapse of the International financial system – an inevitability if Poland is unwilling or unable to repay what it owes the West.

Altogether, the US Government has $1.6 billion guaranteed loans to Poland and $396.5 million falls due this year. Overall, total Polish debt to Western creditors stands anywhere between $20 and $30 billion (the exact figure is unknown) and most of this has been guaranteed by the Governments of the lending countries. But the Polish economy is in such a mess that there is no way these loans can be redeemed (except by recourse to further borrowing!).

It is therefore perhaps an opportune moment to review the system of government-guaranteed export credit and weigh up its consequences for the Western world.

The defenders of the present system claim that our own Export Credit Guarantee Department (the government trade agency which underwrites foreign loans) does not cost the taxpayer a penny and that it is run on a purely commercial basis. This may well have been the case in the past, but in the present circumstances a major default on the part of a country like Poland would place such a strain on export credit agencies throughout the world that the government (and hence the taxpayer) would have to step in and foot the bill. Indeed the total cost of ECGD guarantees to the British taxpayer in 1981 was £461 million, and it has since been stated that the system may well be unable to function without a government subsidy in the future. Likewise, many foreign agencies are in a similar predicament.

MASSIVE BILL

Should Poland go bust then, the Western governments are going to be landed with a massive debt bill. And the only way they would be able to extricate themselves from this problem would be to borrow or tax (or both) to meet the shortfall. If the first option (i.e. borrowing) was adopted this will just add to the money supply and breed further inflation. Either way, borrowing or taxation, it will have grave consequences for the stability of the Western economies.

So the Western governments have got themselves into a mess entirely of their own making. But never mind, Joe Soap, taxpayer, will pay the bill – he always does in the end.

PEOPLE QUEUE FOR MEAT IN WARSAW
Communist inefficiency paid for by Western taxpayer

The Establishment will of course argue that trade of this kind 'stimulates exports and provides employment'. A close look at both these arguments will show them to be spurious.

In a well ordered economic system, exporting is not regarded as an end in itself, but only as a means of paying for necessary imports – i.e. those raw materials and food supplies we do not have or do not possess in sufficient quantity. In such a system, demand for exports should be determined by demand for imports and not the other way round. An export surplus in itself is of little practical value; it is only a claim on the resources of the deficit country. If these are of little use to the country with the export surplus, then there is no point in trade between them (there would be no mutual advantage).

What has the Soviet Bloc got to offer Britain or America in terms of necessary imports which could not be procured elsewhere in the world? The answer is nothing. We do not need their trade. But they need ours – our technology and our food supplies, as without them their ramshackle economies would have collapsed a long time ago.

And what about the argument about providing employment? Yes in the short term, maybe. But how can the Soviet Bloc repay the loans they have contracted with Western bankers? Why only by exporting goods and services (which have been created by Western technology in the first place) back to the West! This is the only way they can earn the necessary foreign currency.

But this is not all. In the future Eastern Bloc exports to the West must, of necessity, be raised to much higher levels. This combination of Western technology plus Soviet slave labour plus below cost export dumping (a common Soviet practice) may in the long run be an even greater menace to the Western economies than either Japan or the emerging industrialisation of the Third World. The import invasion from the Soviet Bloc has hardly begun. So the future threat to Western employment is obvious.

Furthermore, it is conceivable that International Finance will compel Western countries to accept these imports, as this will be the only way countries like Poland can pay back their loans.

So leaving aside any strategic, political or moral objections against trade with the Soviet Bloc, there can be no economic advantage (for the West) from trade of this sort. Any short term benefit will be lost in the long term.

WHO BENEFITS?

To the man in the street this state of affairs must look like the economics of the madhouse, and so it is. But there is method in the madness, and vested interests have a

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POLISH DEBTS

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stake in preserving the *status-quo*. This raises the question: who benefits from this kind of trade?

International Finance benefits. Banks provide the credit which makes such trade possible and this gives it enormous leverage over governments. Government-guaranteed export credit is a form of trade discrimination in reverse – in favour of exporters and foreign buyers. (Home traders get no such treatment). It removes any element of risk for the bankers, as in the final analysis the government export agency, or the taxpayer (or both), will make good any loss. So as far as the banks are concerned it is a case of 'heads we win, tails you lose'.

International Communism benefits, as it is provided with assured access to Western technology and the food supplies essential for its survival. Without these, the Soviet Bloc economies would collapse like a pack of cards and their peoples would starve.

It is the West which is the major loser. Whereas Western governments are prepared to finance and guarantee low interest loans to an enemy which has sworn to bury us, the same governments will not provide the credit necessary for the modernisation of our own industries. So we are not only digging our own graves; we are paying dearly for the privilege too!

THE BIG FRAUD

The financial and trading system of the modern world is an example of dishonesty on a massive scale – a huge fraud. It is based on banks lending money they do not possess – credit created out of nothing more than bank ledger entries and loaned into circulation as interest-bearing debt. That the banks should have arrogated to themselves the sole prerogative of issuing new money (a right which should be vested in the Crown) is clearly wrong enough. That governments should be prepared to subsidise this system with the hard-earned cash of the taxpayer (i.e. real money) is preposterous.

A more blatant example of highway robbery would be difficult to imagine.

So now we know what the situation in Poland is all about. Behind all the claptrap about 'freedom', 'civil rights' and 'support for Solidarity', etc. we have the much less exalting demands of **money**. Our latter day Shylocks want their pound of flesh, and the well-being of the Polish people (and the Western taxpayer) is their last consideration. How typical of International Finance to cash in on the suffering of the Polish people – a suffering they have done much to bring about – and to turn it to their own advantage. And to think that millions of people are unable to see through the empty slogans which have been put into their heads by the 'idiot box', and repeated, parrot fashion, every day of the week. The media have had a field day in humbug.

It looks as though another generation of Gentiles are going to be taken to the cleaners.

Nationalists, therefore, must expose this racket and alert their compatriots to the dangers of trade with the Soviet Bloc.

Trade of this kind is simply banking for trouble.

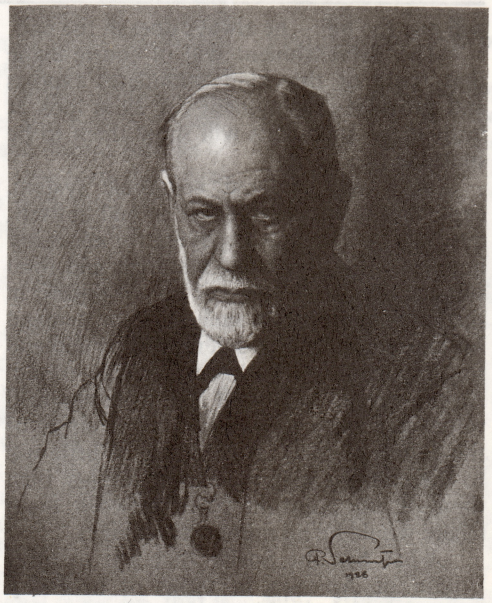
HOW SOCIETIES ARE DESTROYED

DAVID MYATT looks at some (mainly) Jewish-isms and -ologies

OVER the past hundred or so years a profound change has affected the countries of the West – their spirit of domination, of self-assurance and their natural cultural superiority, have steadily declined until today it is left to a small minority to uphold the once valued traditions of loyalty, honour and pride in one's nation and race that made not only our own country, but also the culture of the West itself, so great. The majority of people today appear as apathetic, besotted by material concerns and values, and our leaders – who increasingly capitulate to lawless minorities – are seen as weak, guilt-ridden and totally incapable of considering the real interests of the nation they are supposed to govern.

That this is so should surprise no one, since this change among Western nations was inevitable given the nature of the forces actively seeking the destruction of the West and what may be called its spirit. Primary among those forces opposed to the idealism of the West is, of course, Marxism. Marxism is materialistic, and reduces everything to that which is most common. While the Western spirit concerns itself with idealistic new goals like the conquest of space, and thereby ennobles, Marxism in all its forms, including socialism, seeks to ground everything in material concerns – it seeks to dominate man by destroying his individuality, nation and race.

However, destructive as Marxism is, it could not have achieved its present level of success without the emasculation of the minds and hearts of the peoples of the West by equally poisonous doctrines such as sociology, cultural anthropology (with its insistence that all men are equal and that man is of one race), positivism (with its emphasis on the material), and the degeneracy of pacifism as propagated by the 'counter-culture' of Reich, Fromm, Marcuse and Ginsberg.



FREUD
Purveyor of sex poison

UNDERMINED HEALTH

These doctrines have gradually and insidiously undermined both the mental and physical health of the West, until those values such as pride in nation and race that are natural to the West are regarded by vast numbers of people (particularly those of the young who have been brainwashed by university courses in these pseudo-Marxist doctrines) as somehow 'unnatural' or undesirable. Subjects like sociology, social anthropology, Marxism and the obsession with sexuality that derives from the theories of Freud, have profoundly changed the spirit of the West and profoundly altered both its laws and its institutions. In fact, the spirit of the West has been changed from that of a dynamic, conquering assertion to a neurotic guilt and an obsession with sexuality and materialism.

For example, sociology has spawned two recent "studies" – racism and women's liberation – both of which in Britain and in other Western countries have changed the law in favour of Marxist ideas. Sociology has created an idea called 'racism', then made that idea appear as reprehensible; meanwhile, sociologists and those influenced by

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them, having striven to make 'racism' an offence in law, have infected (or tried to infect) everyone with a sense of guilt should they find that 'racism' occurs in them.

To illustrate how prevalent this emasculation of the spirit of the West is, let us consider two examples. First, while others may doubt it, it is obvious to anyone with an ounce of common sense that the breakdown of law and order in this country is partly (not wholly) the result of sociological indoctrination of those, like politicians, lawyers, social workers, judges etc. in positions of authority. Sociology and its offshoots have paralysed justice by insisting that: a) criminals should be re-habilitated, not punished; b) society is as much to blame (if not more so) than the criminal; c) Western justice (corporal punishment, hanging and so on) is 'inhuman and degrading'. This list could be extended, and continually is being extended – as in the case of the recent judgement by the so-called 'European Court of Human Rights' that school caning was "humiliating, degrading and institutional violence."

The second example is race relations – when blacks riot as they did earlier this year, no one in authority blames them; rather, the riots are the result of 'social conditions' or 'oppression'. The result is predictable – authority crumbles and respect for the law declines, while our society disintegrates further along the path to Marxism. To blame the blacks for their behaviour amounts to 'racism' and justice cannot be done because it would 'not be in the interest of race relations' (remember Bristol?).

Until the West eradicates the sicknesses of sociology, cultural anthropology and Marxism, it cannot be cured. To effect a cure it must return to its **own** spirit, and relearn pride of nation and race. As the German philosopher Nietzsche understood, the West needs a "revaluation of all values."

THE CAUSE OF THE DISTORTION

What is important about the subjects like Marxism and sociology which we have been discussing, apart from, but complimentary to, their opposition to the spirit of the West, is their common origin.

Sociology, for instance, originated with Emile Durkheim and Marcel Mauss. Social anthropology with Franz Boas and Ruth Benedict; it flourishes today under Levi-Strauss. Linguistics derives from Boas, Bloomfield and, more recently, Noam Chomsky. Positivism derives from Carnap, Kuhn and Ayer. Of the Marxist ideas of Marcuse, it has been said, for instance, " . . . the ideas of Marcuse and the Frankfurt School have come to dominate some Social Science Departments in various universities in Europe."[1]

Perhaps it is a coincidence, but all these individuals whose creations are so inimical to the true spirit of the West are Jewish – as are, of course, Marx and Freud, and the advocates of the 'counter-culture', Wilhelm Reich, Erich Fromm, Ginsberg and Hoffman. Freud's neurotic, sex-obsessed theories continue to exert enormous influence despite the work of Carl Jung, whose psychological theories are truly representative of the spirit of the West.

Marxism, for instance, is a modern manifestation of Judaism – as Rabbi Lionel Blue has said: "It is this which draws us near to our close relatives, the Marxists . . . A Jewish passion runs through them too. No people gave more to its political ideas than the Jews."[2] In this context, the historian R. S. Wistrich's study *Revolutionary Jews from Marx to Trotsky*[3] is invaluable.

If this is not coincidence, then the materialism which dominates the West today, exemplified both by Marxism and the economic theories of Milton Friedman on the one hand, and ideas like sociology and positivism on the other, is essentially a Jewish influence. The way for the West lies away from this influence and toward its own spirit, the roots of which lie deep in Greek and Roman culture.

1. Bryan Magee: *Men of Ideas* (BBC, 1978), p.62.
2. *To Heaven with Scribes and Pharisees* (Darton, Longman and Todd, 1975), pp.22-3.
3. Published by Harrap, 1976.

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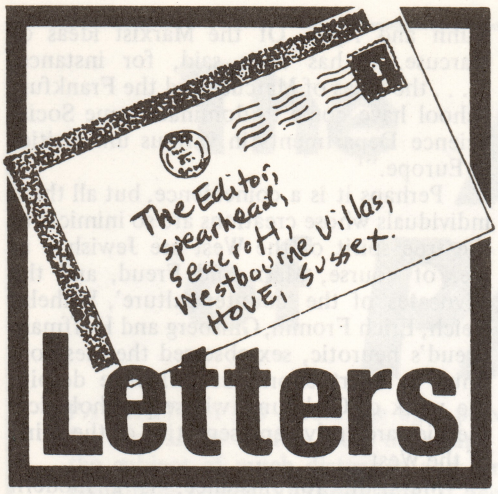


Letters

SIR: I would like to draw the attention of Spearhead readers to the recent 'privatisation' (de-nationalisation) of the National Freight Corporation.

The bulk of the share capital (82 percent) in the new company is to be held by the workforce, and the Tories are upholding this as a shining example of employee-ownership and participation. A close look at the terms of sale, however, will show that it is nothing of the sort.

The NFC (fixed assets valued at £96 million) is to be sold to a private consortium for £53 million, though only a small portion of this (£5 million) is to be raised by ordinary share capital. The remainder is to be met by a £51 million syndicated bank loan repayable over 10 years. In other words, a clear rip off for the bankers.

I have no objection to the general principle of de-nationalisation (subject to the right conditions) but under the present financial system it can be nothing other than a bankers' charter. And; thanks to this Tory Government, the banks can now buy up public resources on the cheap.

Incidentally, it was the same combination of loan capital and share capital which contibuted to the collapse of Laker Airways. Time will tell whether the same fate will befall the NFC.

JOHN HELM
Hull

SIR: Following the floating of the shares of the state-owned company, Amersham International, on the stock market at a grossly deflated figure on the advice of international bankers, N. M. Rothschild, the Government has indicated that it may in the future put shares up for tender as it sells off state-owned companies.

The need to sell off these assets has arisen because the bankrupt economic policies of the Thatcher Government have added to the severity of the failures of previous administrations.

Perhaps it is better that the British people own the shares of the nation's assets rather than an internationalist government which owes its loyalties elsewhere. However, if these shares are put out to tender, the small private individual will not get a look in. They will be snapped up by large, powerful financial institutions.

Could it be that the under-valuation of Amersham International was a deliberate mistake? And if so, could this be because the Government wants to sell off other assets earmarked for privatisation, such as the British Oil Corporation, cheap to international finance instead of to their rightful owners, the British people?

MALVERN TIPPING
Rochford, Essex

SIR: This is a belated protest against a passage which appeared in your February issue on the treatment of rapists.

Naturally, most people agree with the notion of a harsh punishment for criminals of this type, but the exact form of punishment must take account of the realities of the situation.

Rapists in an army should probably receive the death penalty, as mentioned in the article, but the same punishment for first-time rapists in the civilian sector needs more careful study. If the punishment for rape is the same as for murder, then any thoughtful rapist will deduce that it is better to kill his victim for then he will have much less chance of being caught, while, even if he is caught, he will pay the same penalty.

Any measure taken to cripple permanently a first-time rapist should take into account the small proportion of rape allegations which are fictitious or unfair. For a second offender or an attempted murder with rape, execution is certainly in order, but the 'surgical operation' referred to is immoral and cannot be justified — a first-timer should be imprisoned or beaten but definitely not subjected to such an immoral punishment as the operation you suggest.

If a man is operated on in this way, he is more likely to be extremely resentful and violent when in prison and when released, and so, even if further rapes are prevented, more trouble may have been created for society.

By making a distinction between a first-time and a confirmed rapist, I do not mean to minimise the offence, merely to take into account the possibility that the act was a 'momentary aberration' and, while deserving severe punishment, should not be penalised by irrevocable measures.

THERESE VON GOETZ
Brasenose College, Oxford

SIR: I was pleased that Spearhead chose to reprint Nick Griffin's article from the sporadic Nationalism Today, an article which ably demonstrates the consequences of elevating the immature and conceited to positions of responsibility.

"These splits are the best thing that ever happened to the NF," proclaims Mr. Griffin, who then goes on to announce that NF 'ideology' is in fact something other than what we, who were members, imagined it to be and fought for in its name. I was never aware that the NF was some sort of racial marxist party, and indeed some of its present members might be surprised to discover that they have joined the class war.

This kid even has the impudence to presume that he is qualified to decide who is and who is not a nationalist, even declaring that those not covered by his arcane description of the term are all Tory reactionaries! The Labour Party has similar problems, of course, where members of 5 minutes' standing assume themselves qualified enough to denounce life-long party loyalists for not being 'true socialists', for being 'class traitors' and — yes! — for being 'Tory reactionaries'.

The similarities between the class warriors of the new left of the Labour Party and the new model National Front seem overwhelming, and indeed, but for the racial angle, they appear to be the same creatures: largely middle class, well educated (for all the good it has done them), well cushioned from the world of the real worker and capable of the most vindictive paranoic hate against those who might disagree with them.

I am sure that Mr. Griffin's parting shot — "Don't get in our way!" — is a joke. The 184 assorted punks and juveniles (of all ages) which the NF scraped together for a major march in Birmingham on January 31st didn't even stop the traffic.

184 on a major NF march! Think of it, Mr. Griffin. How clever you all are to achieved so much in so short a time with your new, revolutionary, ideology.

ALAN STEWART
Coventry

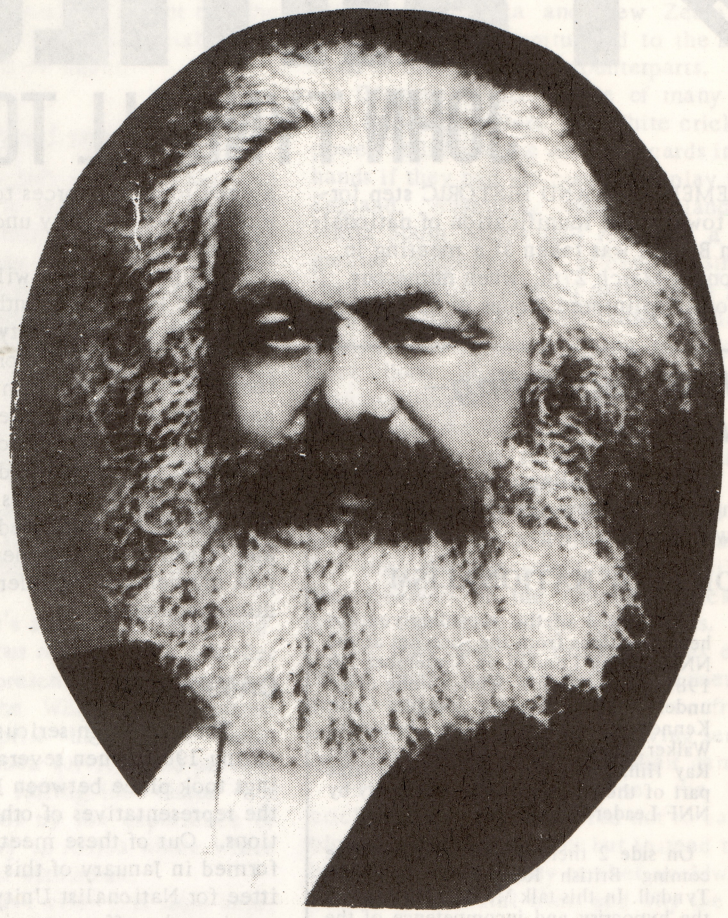
SIR: Labour MP Frank Allaun has said at a recent conference on 'press freedom' that newspaper editors and broadcasters should face fines of up to £40,000 if they refuse to give the right of reply to people who have been the victims of inaccurate or biased reporting.

I am intrigued to know whether Mr. Allaun includes nationalists and patriots in this classification, for there was no mention of such people by him when he made his proposals, only of left-wingers like himself.

As Mr. Allaun is well known as a supporter of the Anti-Nazi League, perhaps this should be no cause for surprise.

A.S. PAULIN
Romford, Essex

Sociology and marxism: evil twins



KARL MARX Sociologists doing his work

THERE can be hardly a school or college in Britain today that does not feature sociology on its curriculum. Sociology is ostensibly the study of society from a number of conflicting viewpoints, of which, it is claimed, the Marxist critique is merely one among many. Critiques of society from other viewpoints, it is claimed, provide 'balance' – though, needless to say, all viewpoints (e.g. interactionism and phenomenology) have a left-of-centre emphasis.

Having described what, in essence, sociology is, I will now substantiate and explain the reason for its being a powerful weapon of Marxist indoctrination.

In 1977, the Sociology degree papers at a number of London polytechnics were examined for Marxist bias. The students were found to have written virtual Marxist tracts in response to essay questions, rather than supposedly prescribed essays incorporating a number of viewpoints. In this case, lecturers had been openly and unashamedly using their lessons to indoctrinate their students in Marxist theory alone; no hint of 'balance' had been attempted.

This case highlighted the fact that many Marxists had infiltrated teaching posts to propound their views. Yet this is not the main danger from sociology. I am convinced that most lecturers – given the constraint that all sociological viewpoints are left-of-centre – try to achieve 'balance' in their teaching.

MARXIST WEAPON

Sociology is a powerful weapon of Marxist indoctrination, not primarily because Marxist teachers use it to distort 'balanced' material, BUT BECAUSE THE WRITINGS THEMSELVES HAVE AN INHERENT MARXIST BIAS. (Thus it follows that a teacher of any political persuasion will be – albeit unwittingly – indoctrinating his pupils). I will elaborate on this point by comparing the essence of sociological arguments with those of communism, and then explain the perhaps little known reason for their remarkable similarity.

BLAME ON SOCIETY

Sociological theories argue that socially undesirable features such as poverty and crime are products, not of man's personal weaknesses and failings, but of the wrong organisation of society.

While no one would deny the existence of an environmental factor in shaping people's behaviour, sociology is dangerous in that it grossly overstates the role of environment and ignores the paramount role of genetics and race.

Communism's argument likewise is that socially undesirable features such as those previously mentioned are the products of the wrong organisation of society, and that they can only be removed by the transformation of society into one run along communist lines.

While the argument for the reorganisation of society along communist lines is of course explicit in Marx's writings, the argument is implicit in sociological writings. The reason being that modern sociological writings are ALL based on those of the three founders of sociology. The most important founder was none other than . . . Karl Marx (aided by fellow Jews Durkheim and Weber). Since Marx was the founder of both modern communism and sociology, therein lies the reason for the essential similarity of the arguments.

In an age when the 'scientific' basis of communism has long since been proved to be fallacious, it is incongruous that Marx's other creation, sociology, has been accorded the status of a valid science. One of the first tasks of a Nationalist government must be to ensure that this spectre haunting the classrooms of Britain is permanently exorcised.

NEWSFLASH

PARTIES AGREE

JOHN TYNDALL TO HEAD NEW MOVEMENT

A TREMENDOUS AND HISTORIC step forward towards the reunification of nationalists in Britain was taken at a meeting in London on March 27th, when numerous previously splintered groups of nationalists agreed to merge forces to create a new united political party under the leadership of John Tyndall.

The party, which will be formally launched later this month, will be named the **British National Party.**

The agreement to form the British National Party was the culmination of a campaign that has been waged for more than 2 years to reunify the nationalist movement in Britain following the disintegration of the National Front. It is a campaign that this journal has supported from the outset and in which we have never lost faith, despite moments of considerable setback and discouragement.

CAMPAIGN

The campaign seriously got under way during 1981, when several informal meetings took place between John Tyndall and the representatives of other nationalist factions. Out of these meetings there was formed in January of this year the Committee for Nationalist Unity, under whose auspices the effort was made to bring together round the conference table the leaders of all the significant nationalist groups in the country.

The New National Front, founded in June 1980 by John Tyndall and his supporters, was involved from the beginning in the launching of the Committee and provided many of the facilities and much of the financial support for its operations. Nevertheless, the Committee also had the support of numerous nationalists of other denominations, and its object was a full union of all nationalist groups in the country.

Included among the groups to which the Committee appealed to unite were two of the most prominent nationalist organisations in Britain, the National Front, headed by Andrew Brons, and British Movement, headed by Michael McLaughlin. Invitations to take part in the unity scheme were sent both to Mr. Brons and Mr. McLaughlin, although it was always implicitly understood that the National Front's 'Gay Lobby' would not be welcome in any merger.

To the disappointment of those taking this initiative, the leaders of the NF and British Movement, instead of responding positively to this gesture, spurned it and urged their members to boycott it – in the case of British Movement this extending to threats of expulsion of all those found to have any contact with the unity campaign.

Nevertheless, the campaign still made a substantial impact on rank-and-file nationalists in both organisations and many of these replied positively to the CNU's appeal. This was particularly the case with the followers of British Movement. In the face of opposition from Mr. McLaughlin, a BM faction headed by Ray Hill declared its support for the unity scheme and worked hard with John Tyndall and his supporters to make it possible.

There was also a positive response from a majority section of the ruling committee of a smaller organisation, the British Democratic Party, based in the East Midlands. This section was led by John Peacock.

By the beginning of March, it was possible to measure and identify the initial support for the unity scheme, and a conference of all interested parties was called.

The conference was held in a London hotel and was chaired by Capt. Kenneth McKilliam, a veteran nationalist known and respected on all sides of the spectrum.

It was attended by approximately 70 people. Included among these were 22 delegates from the New National Front, the largest organisation represented at the meeting at national leadership level and the only one which supported the unity project 100 per-cent. The remaining delegates represented sections of British Movement, the National Front, the Nationalist Party, the British United Party, the British Democratic Party and the League of St. George. The number of invitations was deliberately restricted so as to enable the meeting to proceed to its desired conclusion and for positive decisions to be made.

TERMS

The terms of unification revolved around 4 main issues: the name of the party; the policies of the party; the constitution of the party and the leadership of

Contd. on next page

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NNF Recordings are pleased to announce a new cassette, which is now available, called:–

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On side 1 of this recording you can hear selections from the speeches at the NNF rally in London on September 5th 1981 on the theme 'Whites unite or go under!'. The speakers include Capt. Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford Walker, Derek Merry and guest speaker Ray Hill. The recording features a large part of the closing speech of the rally by NNF Leader John Tyndall.

On side 2 there is a talk entitled 'The coming British Revolution' by John Tyndall. In this talk Mr. Tyndall exposes the hypocrisy and incompetence of the political system which masquerades under the name of 'democracy' and outlines the vital political changes needed for Britain's national recovery.

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(2) **BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CRISIS.** In this talk Tyndall attacks the policies that have made 2 million unemployed and outlines the nationalist solution put forward by the New National Front.

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TO UNITE

the party. These issues were resolved as follows:-

(a) The party should be called the British National Party. This was decided after some debate between the merits of this name and 'National Party'.

(b) Precise policies were left to be determined at the discretion of the party leadership in accordance with the changing circumstances of the national and international situation — with the proviso that these did not run contrary to 5 underlying principles, namely: Nationalism and National Sovereignty; The Racial Integrity of the British people; support for Private Enterprise within a framework of Economic Nationalism and Government control of money issue; Opposition to Marxism in all its forms; and the priority of strong and independent national defences.

(c) The Constitution of the New National Front was adopted as the Constitution of the new party, the essential features of which are:-

i. That the leader of the party be elected for a term of one year.

ii. That, once elected, the party leader shall be invested with full decision-making powers in all fields, except: the power to alter the underlying principles of the party as set out in (b); and the power to alter that section of the Constitution whereby party leadership is for a one-year term.

(d) John Tyndall was unanimously approved by the meeting as the leader of the new party in its first and formative phase lasting until September 1982. If by that time any other contenders for this office put themselves forward, there shall then be a postal ballot of all members for the office. If no such contenders come forward, Mr. Tyndall shall be regarded as having a mandate to continue in the office, with this procedure being repeated in September of each year.

What the conference achieved in the outcome was a merger between the whole of the New National Front and considerable parts of British Movement — together with elements of the old National Front, Nationalist Party, British Democratic Party and others. This represents a vastly stronger formation than was previously represented by the New National Front alone and one which is likely to emerge as the most powerful movement in the nationalist camp in Britain within the next few months. It means an addition to our ranks of many dedicated and able nationalists and is a tremendous fillip to the cause for which we have been fighting.

In his closing speech to those present, John Tyndall thanked all who had contributed to the unity campaign and stressed that the campaign was not yet over. It still remained to convert the general membership of both the National Front and British Movement to the campaign, if necessary in opposition to the leaders of those organisations. This would be energetically pursued in the coming months.

This report has been quickly written following the conference in order to meet a printing deadline. A much more comprehensive description of the new movement will be published in the next month's issue.

Obituary

LES STONE

THE SUDDEN DEATH of Worthing nationalist stalwart Les Stone has left an empty void in the midst of nationalists in the Worthing and West Sussex area. Les was a big man, in body, spirit and courage, and with a wonderful infectious sense of humour that shone brightly, even in difficult and adverse times.

Les was for some years Organiser of the Worthing Branch of the National Front and more latterly the New National Front. He was one of the few who met the very first boatloads of immigrants to arrive in our country, voicing his opinion about this invasion in no uncertain terms, and he continued to voice his opinions forthrightly right up to his death.

A fearless, energetic man, who found no task too big and no argument too strong in his efforts to broadcast the policies of our movement, Les Stone had an almost fanatical belief in our cause, for, as he always said, our way is the only way to lead our beloved country back to freedom and self-respect.

It has been a privilege to us of Worthing Branch to have had such a tower of strength amongst us as Les, and we hope that his example and encouragement have left us better able to continue the struggle now that he has gone.

While there are only White angels, so maybe dear Les will have peace in his rest.

TONY ARNOLD

SPEARHEAD FUND

Spearhead, in this difficult period for British Nationalism, has only been kept alive by the loyalty of its most steadfast readers and by the generosity of particular supporters who have made sacrifices from out of their own pockets to help us continue in print.

Many former readers have felt unable to renew their subscriptions because of unemployment and the consequent need for financial economies. We have also had to sustain considerable losses in bulk sales as a result of the present division among British Nationalist groups.

These factors have made us all the more dependent upon the donations we can obtain from our small circle of committed loyalists. We can only ask that those in this circle maintain their contributions in the coming months and that others who have not previously donated beyond paying the bare price of their copies now try to do so. This is essential if we are to continue in publication.

We remind all those making financial donations that it is not our custom to send receipts automatically except for sums of £10 or over. This is in order to save the time of our office staff and economise on postage. If, however, any donor of less than £10 should desire confirmation that their donation has been received, would they please enclose an S.A.E. with the donation.

All contributions should be sent to *Spearhead*, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

For systems of world-improvement, products of a type of thinking which has become old-fashioned, this age has no use. It is interested solely in what **must** be done, and what **can** be done, and not at all in what **ought** to be done. The world of action has its own organic rhythms, and ideologies belonging to the world of thought. Living ideas interest us, stillborn ideas do not.

To art, the age can only have one attitude. At best, our artistic tasks are secondary, at worst, art has degenerated to frightfulness and chaos. Mass clangor is not music, pictorial nightmares are not even draughtsmanship, let alone the art of painting. Obscenity and ugliness are not literature, materialistic propaganda is not drama, disconnected words thrown formlessly onto paper are not lyric poetry.

FRANCIS PARKER YOCKEY
Imperium

THE ANATOMY OF PATRIOTISM

(Contd. from page 9)

mind the most vital ingredient. But that does not mean that one ceases to be a patriot when currently there is little in one's country to be proud of – anymore than one loses one's personal pride when personally one falls on hard times. Pride is an attitude of mind, and is not dependent on the clothes one wears, the house one lives in, the car one drives (if any) or one's current occupational status. It is rooted first and foremost in one's determination to make the best of oneself in the world and to aim at all times for the highest standards of which one is capable. So it is with nations.

TOTAL IDENTIFICATION

Patriotism involves above all a sense of total identification with one's native land and, even more so, with one's race. It involves an acceptance that one's personal fate is inseparably bound up with the fate of one's race and that one's personal good is synonymous with the good of one's race.

Love of the land on which one stands is a part of the patriot's sentiment but a secondary part. It has nothing to do with pretty gardens or green meadows; it is a mystical communion with the soil which one's ancestors have occupied, for which they have fought and on which they have built the works that are part of one's heritage. For this reason, territorial patriotism divorced from the link of race is meaningless. Every piece of land throughout this vast planet is only what the occupying race has made it, and many lands have changed hands between races over the centuries.

Pride in the great achievements of one's nation's past is very much an element in patriotism, but he who would rest on the laurels of the past, living in a museum of great deeds of bygone ancestors, is no patriot. Patriotism requires that what is best in the past should serve as a spur to work for the achievement of equal deeds in the future.

The phoniest of patriots is the one who makes the most ostentatious display of his patriotism, surrounding himself with national flags and royal portraits and constantly talking about how wonderful his country is, but who refuses to lift a finger to right the manifest wrongs existing in his country or to fight those forces which threaten to destroy his country, whether they be external or internal.

Finally, let me state my belief that one cannot be a patriot without being a **nationalist.** The one makes absolutely no sense without the other. Attachment to one's own native land and people of a kind which qualifies one to be described as 'patriotic' must necessitate that one views that land and people first in the order of priorities, and that one would do for them what one would not do for other lands or peoples.

To take this view is to take the view of **nationalism.** That certain people today will confess to being 'patriots' but will not own up to being nationalists indicates, not any logical system of thinking, but only the fact that the former term is still just about 'respectable' while the latter is not.

But in fact any 'patriotism' that is not synonymous with nationalism is a bogus patriotism.

One last thing. To be a true patriot does not require that one's country and nation are the country and nation that one would have wished to be born into if one had been offered any choice in the matter. It does not require that one sees in one's country and nation the highest virtue among all the countries and nations.

It involves simply the acceptance of one's destiny, of the unalterable decision of fate that has bound one to the people amongst which one was born and which requires one to work for the greatest possible advancement of that people, irrespective of whether one believes they merit it or not, irrespective of whether they are one's favourite people or not.

To be able to despise all that is rotten, decayed and putrid in one's country and to work to destroy it, irrespective of any personal loss or gain in so doing, is more the hallmark of the true patriot than empty slobbering over national symbols which represent only the relics of a former greatness.

Find out about the New National Front

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